

LOBBY MAKES HOUSE REVERSE

Fifty-year Franchise Measure Is Passed.

BILLS KILLED BY WHOLESALE

SITTING COMMITTEE GETS IN ITS DEADLY WORK.

The lobby got in its work in the house yesterday during the noon hour and caused a surprising reversal of opinion. The struggle was over the granting of franchises by counties for twenty-five or fifty years. In the forenoon the house cut down the limit from fifty to twenty-five years. In the afternoon it reversed its action, despite the protests of White, Haslam and others that the members were bringing odium upon the Republican party.

The lobby was especially large and active, working in the interest of the proposed electric road in Utah county and kindred propositions. C. A. De Moisey, R. A. Barney, Senator C. E. Looe and others, of Provo; George Hansen of Ogden, and a dozen others worked with might and main during the noon intermission, and some of them kept up their labors on the floor of the house while that body was in session, contrary to the rules. By the time the roll was called the second time nine men had been won over—Barrett, Condon, Done, Luther, McKinnon, Morris, Roberts, Robinson and Stoker.

The fight came up over the report of the conference committee on senate bill 184, substituting for senate bills 55 and 64, and house bills 123 and 175. All these aimed to amend the law relating to the powers of county commissioners. The principal changes were as to length of terms, to be granted and as to responsibility of cities and counties for the quarantined poor.

White Leads the Fight.
The conference committee recommended that cities pay for quarantined poor unless notice is served on the county board to take care of such persons. There was no objection to this provision but there was to the fifty-year franchise clause. Senator Looe got it through first at ten years. The house set it back at twenty-five years. The committee compromised at fifty years.

When the bill came up White led the fight against this feature. "I want to ask you Republicans if it is not true in this state and every state in the Union that we Republicans went on record saying we were against trusts and again monopolies?" he demanded. "I call upon the Republican party to redeem its pledges. I think I see more than a smile and a twinkle on the face of the leader of the opposition as he sees us dig a pit and fall into it without ladder and without windlass."

He protested against tying the hands of the people for too long a time. "In large cities there are franchises so valuable that if they were not given for so long a time they would be paying a revenue to the public."

"I believe I am as good a Republican and believe in Republican principles as much as anybody on this floor, but if this provision is enacted into law, then as to that measure I shall in every place condemn and denounce the Republican party as recreant to its trust."

He moved that the time limit be changed from fifty to twenty-five years.

Colton to the Defense.
Haslam and Watts spoke for twenty-five years. Colton defended the conference report and said the construction of a vast system of electric roads depended on extending the term of franchises. It would take ten or fifteen years to build the system, and enough time would not be left to realize on the investment.

"Let's not be frightened by the bugaboo of trusts," he said.

A rollcall was demanded on the amendment in order to place all on record. The result was as follows:

Ayes—Barney, Brink, Cahoon, Coulter, Done, Fishburn, Hall, Haslam, Hawley, Lee, Luther, McKinnon, Metcalf, Molyneux, Morris, Peterson, Roberts, Robinson, Stewart, Stoker, Watts, White—23.

Nays—Adams, Austin, Child, Chipman, Colton, Evans, Hamilton, J. E. Johnson, J. H. Johnson, McFarland, Nash, Redd, Richards, Smith, Spry, Stone, Tietjen, Wilson, Hull—13.

Absent and not voting—Anderson, McRae, Merrill—3.

Asked For a Conference.

The senate asked a conference. Cahoon, Spry, Austin, Merrill and the conference were appointed on the conference committee. Later a report from all except Cahoon came in favoring the fifty-year franchise. Cahoon presented a minority report for twenty-five years.

The majority report was adopted. White protested.

"It has been worked through by lobbyists on this floor," he said. "The Republican party must take the responsibility."

"The measure is in the interest of advancement," said Austin. "This is a business proposition."

"The Republican party will be called to account if it passes anything of this kind," declared Haslam.

Rollcall on the final passage of the bill, containing the fifty-year provision, was as follows:

Ayes—Adams, Anderson, Austin, Barrett, Cahoon, Child, Chipman, Colton, Done, Evans, Hamilton, J. E. Johnson, J. H. Johnson, McFarland, Morris, Nash, Redd, Richards, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Spry, Stoker, Tietjen, Wilson, Hull—20.

Nays—Fishburn, Hall, Haslam, Hawley, Lee, Luther, McKinnon, Metcalf, Molyneux, Peterson, Peterson, Robinson, Stewart, Stoker, Watts, White—20.

Absent and not voting—Brink, Coulter, J. H. Johnson, Stewart, Stone—5.

Killed Six Bills.

With one stroke the house killed six bills and one joint resolution yesterday forenoon, and it is safe to say that not more than ten men in that body knew what measures were being slaughtered.

The report of the sitting committee, recommending that certain bills be killed, was read, only the numbers of the bills being given. On motion of Barrett, the enacting clauses were stricken.

Afterward, when there was time to investigate, it was found that the measures slain were as follows: House bill No. 14, by Roberts, providing for a grain inspection system; house bill No. 15, by Condon, providing for the incorporation of county mutual insurance companies; house bill No. 17, by Watts, relating to certificates of sale of state lands; house bill No. 178, by Condon, limiting amount of deposit for gas or electric meters; house bill No. 176, by Spry, providing for an income tax; house bill No. 173, providing for estray commissioners; house joint resolution No. 10, by McKinnon, requesting congress to create government coal mines. All had been unfavorably reported by standing committees.

Still Another Slaughter.

In the afternoon another batch of bills fell under the guillotine in the same way. They were: Senate bill No. 112, by McKay, relating to classification of counties; senate bill No. 157, by Love (by request), relating to property exempt from execution; senate bill No. 161, by Johnson, providing for the examination of insurance companies; senate bill No. 155, by Whitmore, relating to mechanics' liens; senate bill No. 80, by Johnson, providing for payment of expenses of district judges and district attorneys; senate bill No. 158, by Bamberger, changing time for school census; senate bill No. 81, providing judges of courts of record from practicing law; senate bill No. 73, by Lawrence (by request), relating to practice on instructions; senate bill No. 73, by Lawrence (by request), requiring that referees by courts shall be attorneys; senate bill No. 176, by Barber, forbidding the obtaining of credit under false pretenses; house bill No. 91, by Colton, for restoring truant boys to their homes; house bill No. 106, by Haslam, extending the open season for ducks; house bill No. 153, by White (by request), relating to writs of error.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to house bill 123, by Hamilton, providing that the state treasurer, owners affected may stop local improvements.

Bills Are Passed.

The following were passed: Senate bill 168, by Lawrence, by request, revising the inheritance tax law. This was amended to require executors of estates to file an inventory of state an inventory of personal as well as real property.

Senate bill 154, by Whitmore, providing manner of payment of estate funds held in trust by the state treasurer.

Senate bill 53, by Lawrence, by request, providing penalties for interfering with electric currents.

Senate bill 173, by Sherman, allowing state banks to be established with a capital of \$10,000 in towns having a population of 5,000 or under.

Senate bill 89, by Barnes, by request, forbidding the location of powder magazines, white killed.

Mrs. Coulter's bill, the conference committee appointed on Senator McKay's bill providing that doors in public buildings must open outward, announced that the president of the senate had passed the bill.

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FOR REVISION OF TAXATION LAWS

Bill Passed For Appointment of Commission of Three.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL PASSED

SENATORS ADMIT VIOLATING PRESENT LAW.

Revision of Utah's taxation laws by a commission of three is contemplated by senate bill No. 202, by Senator Willis Johnson, passed unanimously by the senate yesterday. The commissioners are to be appointed by the governor, and each is to be paid a salary of \$500. Under the terms of the bill the commission must finish its work before Dec. 1, 1904.

Following are the sections outlining the commission's work:

"To carefully revise the laws of Utah relating to taxation, with a view of securing a full and complete taxation of all property within this state subject to taxation, as well as a fair cash valuation thereof, in accordance with the requirement of the state constitution. A majority of said commission shall determine all questions properly coming before it."

"The commission's report shall be in the form of a bill to be enacted into law. Five hundred copies of said bill shall be printed, and copies thereof be mailed to the members-elect of the sixth legislature."

Pass Mrs. Coulter's Bill.

Mrs. Coulter's anti-cigarette bill was passed by the senate yesterday afternoon. It was the first of the woman representative's measures to survive onslaught in both senate and house. An amendment put on it in the house was stricken out by the senate, so it passed practically in the form it was introduced by Mrs. Coulter, making it a misdemeanor for a person under 18 years of age, except or have in his possession cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, opium or other narcotic.

Senator McKay presented a petition signed by R. K. Thomas, W. S. McCormick, C. R. Savage, Josiah Burrows, Bishop M. S. Woolley, D. H. Christensen, George A. Y. Schofield, T. G. Weber and H. J. Smith favoring the passage of the bill.

Senator Bennion opposed the house amendment providing that a convicted youth might be given his liberty upon revealing the name of the dealer of whom he purchased the forbidden material.

Admitt Lawbreaking.

"This will be a hardship upon us merchants if it carries," said Senator Murdock, "as it will result in the conviction of us instead of the boys. I have been doing some such business myself, and regard this as a hardship. I think dealers, as a rule, will try to obey the law."

Senator Bennion also pleaded guilty to selling tobacco to boys. "All of us merchants have done more or less of it," he said.

Don't tempt a boy to inform upon one else to escape punishment he deserves," he demanded. "I call upon the senate to vote against the measure."

Senator H. S. Larsen was the only member to vote against the measure.

Kill Eight-hour Day.

Representative White's bill, house bill No. 154, giving mothers full control of minor children in case of separation or divorce of husband or wife, except that children over 12 years of age shall have the option of choosing with which parent they shall live, was passed unanimously.

By a vote of nine to nine the senate failed to pass house bill No. 20, by Representative H. S. Larsen, for an eight-hour day for employees in all penal institutions and on all public works. The vote:

Yeas—Bamberger, Gardner, Johnson, C. P. Larsen, H. S. Larsen, Lawrence, Looe, Sherman, Williams—8.

Nays—Barber, Barnes, Bennion, Lewis, Love, McKay, Murdock, Whitmore, Allison—9.

No opposition was made by the senators to the passage of senate bill No. 119, by Lewis, for publication of tax assessment rolls. The measure was sent through by a vote of fourteen to two, as amended Wednesday in accordance with Senator Bamberger's suggestions.

Barber's Irrigation Bill.

Senator Barber's big irrigation district bill, senate bill No. 141, also went through without opposition. Not a dissenting vote was cast against it. The measure is regarded as the most important irrigation measure ever passed in Utah, with the exception of the joint committee bill passed Tuesday. When Senator Barber introduced it the opposition to it seemed overwhelming, but he did such effective work on its behalf that not a negative vote was cast.

Other bills passed were as follows:

House bill No. 167—Repealing chapter 102 of the laws of 1901 authorizing district judges to fill vacancies in the state board of pardons.

House bill No. 147—Fixing district judges' salaries at \$4,000 a year and allowing no compensation for mileage or expenses.

House bill No. 146—Fixing supreme court judges' salaries at \$5,000 a year and allowing no compensation for mileage or expenses.

House bill No. 115—Requiring district attorneys to defend civil suits in his district in which the state may be interested.

House bill No. 132—Providing that a poor person may appeal a case to the supreme court from the district court without payment of costs upon taking the oath of impecuniosity.

S. B. 171, by Love, for establishing sidewalk districts outside of incorporated cities and towns on petition of majority of frontage, under jurisdiction of county board.

H. B. 46, revising the law with reference to the collection of statistics by the state statistician and enlarging his powers.

H. B. 135, requiring that no school teacher may be employed unless free from hereditary or infectious disease.

More Bills Passed.

S. B. 185, by McKay, for trial in the home county of defendant of actions originating outside the state.

S. B. 201, by Gardner, for taxing coke, bullion and matt as part of the net output of mines.

S. B. 200, creating the office of state chemist, with a salary of \$1,000 a year.

H. B. 128, for ordering sidewalk improvements by the city council.

S. B. 193, by Barnes, for condemnation of property for railroad, round-houses and other improvements.

H. B. 142, prohibiting vaults and cess-pools in vicinity of water supply creeks, ditches or reservoirs.

H. B. 113, increasing the salary of the secretary of the state board of health \$1,000.

House amendments to senate bill 93,

for taxing dogs in the country, were accepted. The change makes the license fee \$1.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$500 to be expended under the direction of President Allison, for revision of the senate journal. Mr. Allison insisted that he would accept no compensation for his work in the revision, whereas a joyous smile illumined the features of Secretary Jensen, Dockert Clerk Bachman and Minute Clerk Crosby, who will be engaged to help in the revision.

To the Slaughterhouse.

Senator Lewis' bill (S. B. 151) for a tax of 10 cents a thousand on capital stock, was killed by the senate committee on judiciary.

Senator Love's bill (S. B. 173) to prohibit discrimination in price of smelting ores, was killed by the mines and mining committee.

Senator Lawrence's bill (S. B. 108) allowing treble damages for trees and crops destroyed by smelter fumes, was killed by the judiciary committee.

Other bills killed by senate committees were as follows:

S. B. 156, by Lawrence, revising the practice on reference of original papers to the supreme court on appeals.

S. B. 150, by Lewis, for filing of criminal statements on capital stock by corporations.

S. B. 133, by McKay, regulating the liquor traffic (the most radical anti-saloon bill of the session).

H. B. 11, the Cahoon liquor bill.

H. J. R. 7, for amendment of constitution permitting the taxation of mortgages.

H. J. R. 13, for amendment of constitution for four-year terms for representatives.

S. B. 191, by Barber, making an executor co-partner as successor to interest of deceased in co-partnership.

H. B. 97, relating to fees of clerk of the district court.

H. B. 83, the Haslam "barber" bill.

BIG APPOINTMENT LIST.

More Than Score of Names Submitted by Governor to Senate.

Governor Wells sent the following appointments to the senate for confirmation:

John Sharp, Salt Lake county, fish and game commissioner for term of one year.

Robert C. Lund, Washington county, and John J. Thomas, Salt Lake county, members of state board of equalization for four-year terms.

Joseph Hyrum Perry, Salt Lake county, secretary; Thomas Judd, Washington county, and B. H. Bowser of Utah county, for members of state board of horticulture for four-year terms.

V. S. McCormick, Salt Lake county; George C. Whitmore, Juab county; Evan R. Owens, Cache county, and John A. McAllister, Cache county, for trustees of Utah Agricultural college for four-year terms.

Byron Groo of Salt Lake county, T. D. Rees of Utah county, Heachel Bullen of Cache county and James A. Melville, of Millard county, for state board of land commissioners for two-year terms.

E. J. Kearns, Sanpete county; John C. Sharp and John C. Mackey, of Salt Lake county; James L. Wrathall of Tooele county and Wilfred Day of Iron county for state commissioners.

Jesse M. Smith of Davis county for sheep inspector.

Maud May Babcock of Salt Lake county and John Watson of Weber county, six-year terms. Mrs. A. B. Coray and Fred W. Chambers, of Weber county, four years, for trustees of the state school for the deaf, dumb and blind.

SENATE BUDGET \$1,499,997.

Debate on Polygamy Witness Fees Stir Upper House.

The appropriation bill as it went through the senate yesterday afternoon totalled up \$1,499,997—just \$3 less than a million and a half. There was not one dissenting vote. Democrats as well as Republicans voting for the measure.

A hard fight was made in the senate against the appropriation of \$5,335 to take up appeals, witness and jury fees in the old polygamy cases tried under the territory.

"There is no moral or legal obligation why these certificates should be honored," said Senator Barnes. "Not a state board of examiners has pronounced that the claimants have no legal claim. Why can't you have the courage of your convictions and vote down these appropriations? You know they are wrong."

Senators Bennion, Bamberger and Lawrence rallied to the defense of the item and maintained that a moral, if not a legal, obligation existed.

"Why do the last legislative provide for the filing of these certificates if it did not intend provision should be made for their payment by some future legislature?" asked Senator Bennion.

"Simply as a matter of curiosity," responded Barnes. "I was on the committee and I know. So much had been said with reference to these old claims that it was deemed wise to have the amount definitely settled."

The motion to strike out failed overwhelmingly on a viva voce vote.

Senator H. S. Love succeeded in getting the state university appropriation increased \$10,000. Senator Gardner then tried to get a similar increase to the state mental hospital and the country members felt they had been bunched when they could not get the increase after having helped Love carry his motion.

Hard Fight on Alfalfa.

The famous "alfalfa" roads and bridges bill was then taken onto the general appropriation bill on motion of Senator Gardner. The action was taken under duress, as the house had threatened to veto the appropriation bill unless the "alfalfa" bill were included in it. The senators felt the house members cared more for their roads and bridges appropriation than they did for the state mental hospital, so they decided to let the bill go through.

The senators expect, however, that Governor Wells will veto the roads and bridges appropriation, as under the constitution he has power to veto any item in an appropriation bill. Then, the senators propose, the senate can adjourn sine die without acting on the veto, which, therefore, will go into effect without bringing the bill into the house again.

On motion of Senator Johnson an item reimbursing Sanpete county to the extent of \$2,000 for grasshopper bounties paid was stricken out. Senator C. P. Larsen returned later and secured the passage of a \$1,000 appropriation through after quite a skirmish.

The senate chamber was thronged by state officials during consideration of the appropriation bill. Among those present were President Kingsbury and Kerr of the big educational institutions.

OGDEN AND RETURN \$1.00.

via R. G. W. March 15.

COLONEL JACKSON DEAD.

Baltimore, March 12.—Colonel Wilbur P. Jackson, a well known capitalist and lumber merchant, and until recently president of the Continental bank, died today from erysipelas. Colonel Jackson was a brother of former Governor Jackson.

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Another Week of Unprecedented

SHOE SELLING!

New Spring Shoes and Oxfords are rolling into our store like a tidal wave. It is early, you may think, yet if you will come you will see what the style creators have been turning out in "DAVIS" Shoes. Nowhere else will you see such exclusive designs in fashionable footwear. Nowhere else will you find such price inducements at the beginning of the season as you'll find at this store. Below we itemize a few, and only a few, of the hundreds of shoe values we are offering. The entire stock in cluded in this sale—no reserve.



Ladies' Shoes Men's Shoes

\$1.65 \$1.95

Many fresh shipments have come in during the week of regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 Shoes that will be placed on sale at \$1.65 a pair. Good sensible street Shoes for early spring wear, in medium extension soles, patent leather or kid tips, all sizes.

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Includes many lines of regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 grades for either dress or street wear.

High-Grade Boots for Ladies' Wear \$3.35

\$4.50 and \$5.00 values, in hundreds of stylish spring shapes, in all sizes and widths.

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Underpriced. Made of well selected Vici Kid and Box Calf uppers, with medium weight soles. Sizes, 8 1/2 to 2, \$1.75 and \$2.00 quality, at—

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Time Table In Effect Feb. 1, 1903

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD

ARRIVE

From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, and Omaha, 8:30 a.m.
From Ogden and intermediate points, 9:30 a.m.
From Caliente, Milford, Nephi, Provo and intermediate points, 9:30 a.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver and intermediate points, 11:31 a.m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and intermediate points, 4:30 p.m.
From Garfield Beach, Coos Bay, Astoria, 5:00 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Provo and Mandan, 5:30 p.m.
From Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, 5:30 p.m.

DEPART

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, and St. Louis, 7:30 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, 7:30 a.m.
For Garfield Beach, Coos Bay, Astoria, 7:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points, 8:45 a.m.
For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and intermediate points, 11:30 a.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Provo, Nephi, Milford, Nephi, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and intermediate points, 5:45 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Provo, Nephi, Milford, Nephi, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and intermediate points, 6:30 p.m.
For Ogden, Cache Valley, Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points, 11:30 a.m.
T. M. SCHUMACHER, Agent.
D. E. BUCKLEY, Gen. Agent.
D. S. SPENCER, Gen. Agent.